FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA AGRICULTURE COMMISSION SESSION HELD

LD042124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] The session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Agriculture continued its plenary meeting today. The participants discussed relations with some world organizations, and the state of forests in the countries of the council. They also assessed the state of food supplies in the individual states.

In the afternoon, the members of the delegations visited front-ranking Czechoslovak agricultural enterprises: the united agricultural cooperatives Potehy and Suchdol in Kutna Hora District where they were acquainted with modern technologies in animal and plant production. They were interested in the implementation of scientific-technological progress in broad agricultural practice, in cooperation among individual enterprises, and in the adoption of the experiences of the other states of the council in our agricutlure.

NONFERROUS METALLURGY COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

LD031255 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 3 (MTI) -- The 63rd session of the CMEA Standing Committee for Cooperation in Non-Ferrous Metallurgy opened Tuesday in Budapest. The participant delegations representing all the CMEA member countries and Yugoslavia are discussing non-ferrous metallurgy development projects in the CMEA countries, possibilities of expanding raw material sources and cooperation in the management of raw materials, fuels and energy.

Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative at the CMEA, welcomed the participants of the meeting.

MANAGEMENT, PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD IN BERLIN

AU211335 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [19 November] a 3-day scientific conference on theoretical questions and practical experiences in improving management, planning, and economic accounting began in Berlin. Participating in this conference, which has been organized by the Economics Central Institute of the Academy of Sciences, are scientists and practical workers from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and Hungary. It is also attended by representatives of the international institutes for problems of management and economic problems of the socialist world system at the CEMA, which are united in the multilateral problem committee on this issue.

As Dr Werner Kalweit, vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences said in his opening speech, the importance of the conference mainly consists in clearly explaining achievements and conveying positive experiences in improving production conditions, thus making a contribution to preparing for the party congresses of the fraternal parties in the socialist countries.

5-YEAR TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

AU051019 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 5 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payment for 1986-1990 and the protocol for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the People's Republic of China were signed in Beijing on December 3, 1985.

For the Albanian side the agreement and the protocol were signed by the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi and for the Chinese side by the vice-minister of trade and economic relations with foreign countries, Chen Jie.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Minister of Trade and Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the PR of China Zheng Tuobin, and the members of the two delegations. Attending was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Beijing Dhimiter Stamo.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the People's Republic of China chrome mineral, copper wires, tinned fish etc., and will import cotton, rice, school articles, etc.

During its stay in China the delegation was received by the Minister of Trade and Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the PR of China Zheng Tuobin.

MIHALI, THOMAI ATTEND AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR

AU040927 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 4 (ATA) -- The Ministry of Agriculture organised a national meeting in Lushnje city on December 3 in order to generalise the experience of the section of agriculture at the Executive Committee of the People's Council of this district on the method of work and management. Attending were the men-in-charge and specialists of the sections of agriculture of all the districts of the country, etc.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrades Qirjako Mihali, the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, the first secretary of the party committee of the District, Xhemal Dauti, etc.

The report and contributions to the discussion pointed out the good experience of this section in improving the method of direction and organisation of the work that has contributed to the frontal realisation of the tasks. Special importance has been devoted to the leading role of the party, the mobilisation to carry out the seasonal tasks, the close ties with the base, generalisation of the experience of the best, the introduction of the new technologies, etc.

Comrade Qirjako Mihali spoke in the meeting too. He evaluated the good work of the organs of the party, power and section of agriculture of Lushnje District in organising and running the agricultural production and congratulated them or the results attained.

In conclusion Comrade Qirjako Mihali expressed the conviction that the further revolutionisation of the method and style at work for an operative and scientific treatment of all the problems of production will serve for other greater achievements in the coming year.

CARCANI DELIVERS SPEECH AT LUSHNJE RALLY

AU260943 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Nov 85

["From the Speech by Comrade Adil Carcani" -- ATA headline -- at Rally to Commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Agricultural Reform Program, in Lushnje on 25 November]

[Text] Tirana, November 26 (ATA) -- 40 years ago, Comrade Adil Carcani said among others, here in Myzeqe, in Gorre village of Lushnja District, amidst an indescribable joy, the beloved leader of our party and people, our great and immortal teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, distributed the first title deeds to lands. This event of great historic importance, which we are commemorating today, marked the beginning of the implementation of the agrarian reform which was the first great decision of the party and people's power to solve the agrarian question in our country in a Marxist-Leninist way. On this occasion allow me to convey to you and all the labouring and patriotic peasantry of our country the revolutionary greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers and to wish you: happy the celebration of agrarian reform and the great November celebrations.

The first year of the liberation of the homeland had not yet been completed, Comrade Adil Carcani said further on, when on August 29, 1945, the law on agrarian reform was proclaimed. Its application was the first revolution in the social economic relations of the countryside in our country.

The merit of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally is that the agrarian reform in our country was applied not merely as a reform in the context of the tasks of the anti-feudal democratic-bourgeois revolution, but as a measure with a profound revolutionary content, with an anti-capitalist character which aimed at introducing peasantry on the road of socialism.

At the same time the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, relying on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, showed the peasant that the sole road for the construction of socialism in the countryside was the collectivisation of agriculture.

The socialist collectivisation of the countryside, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has put it, was the second revolution, the most radical revolutionary turning point in the social economic relations of the countryside, it introduced agriculture on the road of the extended and modern socialist production and further steeled the alliance of peasantry with the working class, which constitutes the social base of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Marxist-Leninist road, pursued by our party to solve the agrarian question constitutes a rich experience and valuable contribution to the theory and practice of scientific socialism.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings that only under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party the agrarian reform is applied to the letter and is turned into a premise to introduce the countryside and agriculture on the socialist road, the performance of collectivisation without waiting for a relatively high level of the development of productive forces, and without promoting them artificially, but by convincing the peasant to join voluntarily this road, the unification and enlargement of cooperatives step by step and later on the creation of the higher type cooperatives, the transition step by step of some of them into a property of the whole people when the conditions were created and the gradual creation of the intensified zones with priority, which lead to the narrowing of the differentiations between the countryside and city, constitute original roads of the solution of the agrarian question in Albania.

The correctness of the policy of the party and of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the author stresses, is reflected in the socialist reality of our countryside, in the deep-going transformations that have taken place in agriculture.

For the first time in the history of our country, agriculture guarantees the necessary quantity for cereal crops, the overwhelming part of the other agricultural and live-stock products for the nourishment of the people, for the light and food industry and contributes to our export too.

After stressing that the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have evaluated the great role of agriculture in the economic and social development of the country and after mentioning the tasks that emerge for its further development, Comrade Adil Carcani continued:

The internal situation of our country is brilliant. The unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head is stronger than ever. The readiness and mobilisation of the masses is great. Our working class, all the working people of our country are overcoming the great grief caused by the loss of the beloved leader of the party and people, our great teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha, through an unprecedented mobilisation and actions launched on all fronts of the socialist construction and the defense of the homeland. They are taking an active part in the powerful revolutionary movement "Let us be standard bearers in the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha".

However, we don't forget even for one moment that we live and work in an aggravated international situation which is a result of the aggressive policy of the imperialist powers, and in the first place, of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism, the two most ferocious enemies of the peoples, the main culprits for the tense firm situation created in the world.

Clamour is being made today about the recent summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, on which according to the present bourgeois-revisionist propaganda, the fates of peace and mankind depend. It is not the first time the representatives of American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism are holding such summit meetings. However, events have proved that such meetings have brought nothing good to mankind, they do not contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in the world. On the contrary, new intrigues and plots have been hatched up against the freedom and independence of the peoples, and the danger of war is increased even more.

Bearing all these in mind, our stand towards American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism is clear-cut and firm. (Their "smiles" and "offers" such as the recent ones by the Soviet Union cannot deceive us. We are well aware of their aims and reject them resolutely). We have clearly stated and declare once again that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not and will never have any kind of relations with the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, whose policy is a permanent threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and international security.

As the first secretary of the Central Committee on the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed at the rally in Korca, in the future, too, our country will consistently adhere to the principled foreign policy defined and implemented by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the policy of good relations with all those countries adopting a well-wishing and correct stand towards our people and country, especially with the neighbouring countries. It will support the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and social progress with unshakable confidence in the line of the party and under its leadership let us work with more mobilisation, enthusiasm and determination to carry forward the immortal revolutionary work of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the question of socialism in our country, said Comrade Adil Carcani in conclusion.

BCP DAILY PRAISES GORBACHEV SUMMIT PERFORMANCE

AU021352 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 85 p 7

[Editorial aricle: "The Great Art of Living Together"]

[Text] The conclusion -- or to put it more precisely -- the climax of the 2-day session of the USSR Supreme Soviet was the report read by Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva and the present international situation. The tremendous attention with which the deputies listened to the speaker and the spontaneous applause which frequently interrupted his speech were an expression of the Soviet people's great satisfaction with the activities of their envoys in Geneva and, generally speaking , with the promising results of the meeting.

The satisfaction, above all, stems from the undoubted contribution of the Soviet side to the orientation of the dialogue into the direction of a correct choice between survival and mutual annihilation, as well as in the search for a constructive response to the classical question; "What is to be done?" The relations between the two great states and the present international situation were thoroughly and frankly discussed during the summit meeting. It is true that the solution to the most important problems of our epoch, desired by all peace-loving mankind, were not reached in Geneva, and it is also true that in the level of their political thought the Washington administration leaders are still fully involved in the sphere of the nuclear era, including their fierce adherence to the "supermodern" strategy of "star wars."

The deputies to the supreme organ of Soviet legislation and the millions of people they represent truly do not need to be persuaded of the need to eliminate the Damocles sword of nuclear threat and of the fact that the time has come for all peoples to master the great art of living together. As a matter of fact, this art is a synonymous with the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, which was proclaimed by the October Revolution, the revolution whic shook and regenerated the world. The vital principles of this policy, defended and confirmed by the Soviet country, throughout its entire existence, remain the essence of its foreign policy, implemented side by side with the states belonging to the fraternal, socialist community. Throughout the aforementioned 2 days the debates at the Great Kremlin Palace were devoted to the tasks of further consolidating the material foundations of this policy through improved and intense planning indexes characterized by the concept of acceleration.

The results of the Geneva talks were welcomed by the socialist countries' peoples as well. This was manifested at the Prague meeting of highranking Warsaw Pact leaders. At this meeting the role of the Soviet country in the Geneva dialogue was duly appreciated. This dialogue made the world more secure and conslidated the hopes of peace-loving people. The unity of thought and the readiness for further cooperation in the implementation of a coordinated, peace-loving policy was demonstrated at the Prague meeting.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the plan and budget for 1986. It adopted documents which embody the Soviet people's will and aspirations to respond to the call of the Leninst party for a quality change in the motherland's socioeconomic upsurge and in perfecting Soviet society with appropriate deeds.

This, however, means intense and devoted efforts for the further consolidation of the economic and defense power of the country, for the fraternal relations with the socialist countries, for a peaceful future of all mankind.

The Bulgarian public welcomes with tremendous interest and with deep satisfaction the evaluations and conclusions drawn by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the results of the work of the regular USSR Supreme Soviet session. These results reflect the utter devotion of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the great cause of peace and progress, as well as their wisdom and resolve in solving the pressing historical tasks of accelerating the process of the perfection of socialist society. These are documents, which confirm in the most brilliant manner the vanguard role of the Soviet ommunists and people in the struggle to transform the world to the advantage of all countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community and to the benefit of all progressive and peace-loving forces on our planet.

CENSUS BEGINS; CITIZEN COOPERATION REQUESTED

LD042135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- A population and accommodation census, which will last until 12 December, began today in Bulgaria. This is the 14th census of Bulgarian citizens since independence in the middle of the last century, and the fifth census in socialist Bulgaria.

Citizens have been asked to limit thier journeys during the time of the census to be able to meet census-takers and give the required information. A warning has been issued stating that avoiding the census or giving wrong information is liable to legal sanctions.

Every member of a household should prepare, among other things, his identity card and birth certification which, since 1975, have lacked a section on national or ethnic origin or religious affiliation.

MESSAGES, EDITORIAL ON ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

Zhivkov, Filipov Congratulations

AU021342 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania: On the anniversary of the people's revolution in Albania, I convey to you and through you to the fraternal Albanian people the most sincere congratulations and wishes for prosperity and for further successes in the construction of socialism.

I express the confidence that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop and expand in a spirit of traditional friendship between our two peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism.

On the same occasion Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent congratulations to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent a congratulations telegram to Pali Miska, chairman of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, sent a telegram to Reis Malile, Albanian minister of foreign affairs.

BCP Daily's Comment

AU021439 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 85

[Editorial Article: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] The people of Albania celebrate 29 November as a great and nationwide holiday. On this date, 41 years ago, the country entered the period of its socialist history, which became possible, thanks to the defeat of the fascist occupiers and of the reactionary forces within the country.

The freedom achieved by Albania, as a result of the heroic struggle waged by the sons and daughters of the Albanian people, was implemented under the conditions of the victorious advance of the Soviet army. In the fire of the battles, 28,000 cherished patriots of the Albanian National Liberation Front lost their lives, but they secured their country's independence under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party, tempered in many class struggles.

The victory of the people's democratic revolution marked the beginning of the new, socialist development of Albania. Revolutionary socioeconomic and cultural changes were adopted in the country. During this fateful, historical period Albania enjoyed the active support of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community countries. With the efforts of the entire Albanian people, inspired and directed by the Albanian Communist Party, (today called the Albanian Workers Party), the people's democratic power was consolidated in Albania. The feudal laws were totally abolished and new conditions were created for the further, successful construction of the new socialist system.

The people of present-day Albania have every reason to be proud of their achievements. Their successes in all sectors of life cannot be compared to situations of the past. The Albanian people's success in their material and intellectual upsurge are considerable. Albania has its own metallurgical and machine-building industry base; the ship-building industry, mining, and electric power production are developing successfully. Socialist agriculture, other economic sectors, education, science, and culture have also marked great progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania are developing mutually advantageous relations in the trade and economic sector. The trend of expanding bilateral relations is marked by a 60 percent increase of the exchange of goods between the two countries planned for 1986. This fact, as well as the considerable enriched variety of mutual trade confirm the existence of even greater opportunities for a useful development of bilateral economic relations.

The similiarity of our historical fate and the sincere feeling of affection and respect which the people of Buglaria have for the fraternal Albanian people represent a solid basis for progress in our relations and for the solution of certain problems concerning our bilateral relations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is convinced that no insurmountable obstacles exist for the further, ascending development of cooperation between our two Balkan countries. This confidence was confirmed these days, when the Bulgarian public solemnly marked the 49th anniversary of restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The Bulgarian people cordially welcome the Albanian people on the occasion of their national holiday and wish them new successes in the efforts for a comprehensive upsurge along the path of socialism. Our public is confident that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop in the spirit of traditional friendship between our two peoples in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

ARMY DAILY MARKS SERBIAN WAR, REUNIFICATION

[Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 28 November 1985 carries on pages 1, 2, and 3, approximately 6,000 words devoted to the centennial of the Bulgarian-Serbian war and of the reunification of Bulgaria.

The 1,200-word introductory article by Lieutnant General Nikola Nedyalkov, chief of the "G.S. Rakovski" military academy, entitled "Militant glory and greatness," deals with Bulgarian military art, its achievements, and experience "during the Bulgarian-Serbian war. The article opens with the following passage: Along with the serious political results, this victorious war played an important role in improving the prestige of Bulgarian military art by laying down its practical foundations. The strategic and tactical views of our young Army were tested in this war. The following factors were of essential importance in this respect: The just character of the war; the material, theoretical and practical assistance of Russia throughout the period preceding the reunification; the revolutionary traditions of our people with their strongly democratic character; the creative spirit and initiative manifested by the commanding staff, as well as by the rank and file soldiers throughout the process of the military operations." The article further praises the excellent planning of the war, which "deserves high appreciation". The author cites the order of the Bulgarian commander in chief calling upon the soldiers and officers to "show their courage, defend their mothers and homes, and destroy the enemy which is perfidiously ambushing us!" The article describes in detail the military operations during the war, closing as follows: "The achievements of the strategy and tactics of the Bulgarian Army during the war represented a solid basis for the further development of Bulgarian military art. Despite the fact that this strategic art was based on the experience of the Russian Army, this strategy was adapted and applies to our specific conditions and possibilities and already embodies Bulgarian elements, skills, and methods. It embodies a Bulgarian spirit."

The rest of the materials on pages 1 and 2 are poems, feature stories, and pictures of military heroes of the war, including a 600-word article by Major Petko Yotov, entitled "The Spirit of the Nation," which also glorifies the heroism of the Bulgarian soldiers inserting quotations from the order of the Serbian military command reading as follows: "The Bulgarians, generally speaking, are impudent and insolent, arrogant people, but without any heroism and this is a characteristic feature you have to keep in mind...."

Commenting on this order, Major Petko Yotov states as follows: "It is true that the young captains who had assumed the responsibility of the strategic leadership of this war were full of daring. Captain Nikiforov, the minister of defense, was 29 years old. Captain Petrov, the chief of staff of the army, was only 24 years old. However, they were neither "impudent, nor arrogant." Their actions were very purpose oriented and exact; their goal was to destroy the generals and colonels of the enemies, who had the maturity and experience of three wars."

The same page also includes 400 words of quotations, entitled "Acknowledgements and Evaluations," citing statements by high German, and especially Prussian, officers and generals of the epoch, who praised the "courage and discipline" of the Bulgarian soldiers.

An 800-word book review by Georgi Vulkov, doctor of historical sciences, entitled "With the Strength of a Document," is carried on page 3. The book review deals with a book recently published by the military publishing house, entitled "The Serbian-Bulgarian War of 1885" with the subtitle "Collection of Documents." The collection is issued in cooperation with the Institute of Military History at the People's Army General Staff by a group of authors, headed by "the distinguished Bulgarian scholar Academician Khristo Khristov." The author of the book review praises the historical work, quoting amply from the foreword. Georgi Vulkov explains that the collection of documents, devoted to the centennial of the Serbian-Bulgarian war and to Bulgaria's reunification, is based on "domestic sources" and that it was not easy to compile all these documents, since many protocols of military councils and so forth are missing. Nevertheless, the book "will contribute to clarifying the problems of the Serbian-Bulgarian war," the author of the review states, and adds that the fact that the book was promptly sold out is significant for the interest in this kind of literature. Vulkov expresses the hope that this will not remain the only recent work on the subject, since "there are numerous documents also to be found abroad," adding that "not only specialists are deeply interested in documentary and non-fiction books in our days."

The Sofia daily TRUD on 27 and 28 November 1985 also devotes an article (in two installments) by Docent Milcho Lalov to the subject of the Bulgarian-Serbian war. The article is entitled "Behind the Diplomatic Scene of the War." The 2000-word first installment on page 3 dwells in detail on the political and international background of the Serbian-Bulgarian war and on the events leading to the reunification of Bulgaria. It describes the implications of the 1878 Berlin Congress and the attitude of the great powers, mostly of Austro-Hungary, as regards the "expansionist aspirations of the Hapsburgs on the Balkan peninsula" which were the motives for "inciting the two Slav states against each other." The second, 1,600-word installment of the same article on page 3 of the daily TRUD on 28 November describes the complicated diplomatic involvements between Vienna, Belgrade, and Sofia, and in particular the reluctance of the Austro-Hungarian Government to recognize the Bulgarian reunification. The article stresses Serbian King Milan's territorial claims" toward Bulgaria, and especially for the "Bulgarian territories in Macedonia, which had remained under Turkish domination."

The author further points out as follows: "Having acquired an increased self-confidence, the Serbian ruling circles not only coveted northwestern Bulgaria, but also looked at the Sofia, Kystendil, Trun, and Breznik areas. Nor did they forget Macedonia." The author further describes a "confidential sounding" between Belgrade and Athens "for joint Serbian-Greek actions in Macedonia," which, however, was opposed by the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Docent Milcho Lalov further describes the successful operations of the Bulgarian troops during the Serbian-Bulgarian war and closes his article by stating that the defeat of Servia also represented "a diplomatic failure" of Austria-Hungary, which "the Danubian monarchy had to admit."

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER PAPOULIAS BEGINS VISIT

AU041631 Sofia BTA in English 1629 GMT 4 Dec 85

Greeted by Mladenov

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA) -- The Bulgaro-Greek relations are excellent, said Mr. Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of Greece, at his arrival on an official visit to Bulgaria today. He expressed his satisfaction that his first visit as a foreign minister is paid to Bulgaria.

Mr. Karolos Papoulias, expressed his hope that his visit will contribute to the development of the relations between Bulgaria and Greece.

The minister of foreign affairs of Greece was met at the airport by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and other officials.

Discussions Held

AU041949 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA) -- Another expression of goodneighbour relations and friendship. This is the assessment about the Bulgaro-Greek talks which have started here today, between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Greece M. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Karolos Papoulias.

In a constructive and sincere atmosphere, they discuss the present condition and the prospects of the Bulgaro-Greek relations, as well as current international issues of mutual interest.

Tomorrow the two ministers will continue the talks.

Honored at Dinner

AU042032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 dec 85

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has this evening given an official dinner in the Vitosha New Otani Hotel in honor of Karolos Papoulias, the Greek foreign minister. The dinner was attended by Comrade Petur Tanchev; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the State Council and the government; and cultural-public figures. The two ministers proposed toasts.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDOCHINA

AU020944 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] A delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council has departed for an official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The delegation is headed by Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

These visits are taking place at the invitation of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, and the Lao Front for National Construction. Our Fatherland Front has established friendly relations with these patriotic fronts. The agreements signed have created conditions for comprehensive, fraternal cooperation and for a periodical exchange of delegations, for an exchange of information, of experience, and so forth. The present visit by our Fatherland Front delegation will undoubtedly expand and even further intensily there mutual relations.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, by Georgi Petkov, secretary of the National Council, and by other officials.

FILIPOV MEETS WITH SOFIA UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

AU042033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Today, on the eve of the student festival day at our most ancient and largest higher eductational establishment, the Sofia Kliment Ikhridski University, Comrade Grisha Filipov came to meet the lecturers and students. He spoke about the most important tasks which the party is solving at present, devoting special attention to problems connected with the scientific-technological revolution and to the place of the student youth in the implementation of the party policy.

LEADERS ATTEND PDRY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU021442 Sofia Domestic Serivce in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to Bulgaria, gave a reception today in the halls of the embassy. Greetings were conveyed by Comrades Yordan Yotov, Petur Tanchev, and Georgi Yordanov, deputy ministers and leaders of public-political and mass organizations, and responsible figures from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also present were leaders form the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria.

STROUGAL INTERVIEWED ON VISITS TO IRAQ, KUWAIT

LD042337 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal at the close of the official visits to Iraq and Kuwait, granted an interview in Kuwait to reporters of CTK, RUDE PRAVO and Czechoslovak Television, who accompanied him on his journey.

Asked how he evaluates his visits overall, and what was the main common denominator of his talks, Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed that there are certain differences in this area. Iraq is our ally, a country with which we have cooperated closely for many years in the political, economic, trade and scientific-technical areas, in culture, education and other sectors. The main topic of the talks was the development of this bilateral cooperation and its intensification, Lubomir Strougal said.

It has to be said that Iraq, although there are various views [as heard], although it is experiencing military conflict, is making every effort to build its peaceful production structure and infrastructure. It is founding new industrial enterprises, is building communications, is constructing apartments and administrative buildings. Baghdad, which I visited in 1978, was unrecognizable, it is truly a new Baghdad, and other information which we have proves that peaceful construction is progressing very quickly. It is in our interest to take part in this peaceful construction in Iraq. That is what we were discussing, even though some questions can only be evaluated in connection with the completion of 5-year plan for 1986-90, Lubomir Strougal said. I believe that this was the main content of our talks with the Iraqi representatives, President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

As far as Kuwait is concerned, Lubomir Strougal said, it is a country friendly toward us, whose representatives are well acquainted with Czechoslovakia. Many of them have stayed with us and are interested in our greater participation in Kuwait's industrialization. We must see, however, that the largest firms and monopolies are represented in Kuwait, which very vehemently strive for the largest possible share in the construction of the country. In Kuwait we constructed water towers and reservoirs, transmission networks and other apparatus for the energy industry, and now we are interested in other projects. We are, however, encountering strong competition which is not easy to confront.

Our Kuwaiti friends would welcome it if our cooperation deepened, Lubomir Strougal said, not only with regard to supplies for the production sphere but also, for example, to reconstruction of some historical monuments, to what is called the city doors to Kuwait, [word indistinct] palaces of amir, and some other memorials. If Czechoslovakia is successful in the competition our cooperation with Kuwait can be much greater than to date.

Asked how the views of the main issues of the world situation agreed or differed at the talks, Comrade Lubomir Strougal answered that Iraq and Kuwait are related countries, and that this is reflected in a similar outlook on world problems. He said that they agreed with both Iraqi and Kuwaiti representatives that the Geneva summit meeting was an important step toward detente. Both Iraqi and Kuwait representative very positively assess the personality of Comrade Gorbachev, and they see the issues of disarmament as the main issues of the international situation. Next, they naturally stress the the regional issues, especially the situation in the Middle East, the demands for an independent Palestinian state, and they have a very critical attitude toward Israel's expansionist policy and to imperialism as such, especially to the United States. I believe, Lubomir Strougal said, that we agreed on the basic issues.

Both Iraqi and Kuwaiti representatives praised the principled attitudes and views of Czechoslovakia on the way to settle the current problems of the Arab world, and they would like to play a more important role in this area too, as the talks have shown, Lubomir Strougal said at the end of his official visits to Iraq and Kuwait.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ARRIVES AT PRAGUE AIRPORT

LD051433 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Lubomir Strougal welcomed Grisha Filipov at Ruzyne Airport in Prague, which was festive festively decorated with the state flags of the two countries. Also taking part in the welcoming ceremony were: Deputy Federal Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Svatoplu, Potac, and Rudolf Rohlicek; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; Colonel General Miloslav Blahnik, first deputy minister of national defense; and other government officials.

Also present were Vaclav Janousek, Czechoslovak ambassador in Bulgaria; and Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

Following the cordial welcome on Czechoslovak territory, young Pioneers presented the dear guests with bouquets of flowers.

Strougal Talks Begin

LD051520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, federal premier of the CSSR, and Grisha Filopov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, opened at Hrzan Palace in Prague this afternoon.

Taking part in the talks on the Czechoslovak side are also Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak SR; Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering of the Czechoslovak SR; Vaclav Janousek, ambassador of Czechoslovakia in Bulgaria; and other officials. The Bulgarian side is further represented by Andrey Kukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Toncho Charkurov, minister of machine building [as heard] of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Danailov, ambassador of Bulgaria in Czechoslovakia, and other representatives.

USSR ENVOY DELIVERS USSR RESOLUTION ON SUMMIT

LD032206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Igor Cherkasov, counsellor of the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Igor Cherkasov officially presented him with the text of the resolution of the Supreme Soviet on the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, and on the international situation.

Alois Indra voiced the conviction that the Federal Assembly deputies would fully endorse the Soviet Union's standpoint at the next joint meeting of both their chambers.

HAMAN DELIVERS HUSAK LETTER TO URANIUM AKTIV

AU291412 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Nov 85 p 1

[CTK report: "Appreciation of Working Efforts"]

[Text] Pribram -- An aktiv meeting of working people was held in Pribram on Saturday [23 November] on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak uranium industry. It was attended by a party and government delegation, led by Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary. The delegation members further included Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier; Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council (COR); and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and energy. The participants in the aktiv meeting welcomed in their midst a Soviet delegation headed by Yefim Slavskiy, minister of medium machine building, and also Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Vlastimil Eherenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and energy, spoke at the gathering about the results achieved and the tasks of the uranium industry, and about the development of working initiative. The participants in the aktiv meeting were also greeted on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the emergence of the Czechoslovak uranium industry by Yefim Slavskiy, USSR minister of medium machine building.

The collective of people working in the Czechoslovak uranium industry received a high appreciation in connection with this jubilee in a letter from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president. The letter, read to the participants by Josef Haman, praises the results and the great working effort and devotion of the miners, workers, technicians, collectives of the socialist labor brigades, and all people working in the uranium industry. It emphaises the contribution [prinos] of the long-term fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union which has become the foundation of the dynamic development of our uranium industry. In the letter Comrade Gustav Husak also expressed the conviction that the collective of people working in the uranium industry will make every effort and apply all ability to successfully fulfill the tasks to be formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

Josef Haman then spoke about the results of the Prague meeting of the top representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states. The participants in the aktiv meeting expressed full support for the constructive stance and extremely weighty contribution made by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the Geneva meeting toward pushing through the jointly elaborated peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community and their principled line aimed at halting feverish armament and preventing its expansion into space, at consolidating peace on our planet. They also supported the conclusions drawn during the friendly meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev and the resolve to continue comprehensively developing the relations of alliance and cooperation and consolidating the friendship of the peoples of our two fraternal states.

During the aktiv meeting, the head of the party and government delegation presented a group of Czechoslovak and Soviet workers with a state decoration granted them by the CSSR President in acknowledgement of their contribution to the development of the Czechsolovak uranium industry.

DELEGATE TO CULTURAL FORUM APPRAISES RESULTS

AU012130 Prague MALDA FRONTA in Czech 27 Nov 85 p 5

["(SCK)"-signed "MLADA FRONTA Interview at the conclusion of the Budapest forum; The Dialogue will Continue"]

[Text] On the night of Monday [25 November] to Tuesday [26 November], the European Cultural Forum in Budapest was concluded with a public plenary session. A group of Czechoslovak journalists gathered to evaluate the forum with Ambassador Ilja Hulsinky, permanent deputy head of the Czechoslovak delegation, whom I asked several questions on this occasion.

[SCK] In what way is the Cultural Forum unique?

[Hulinsky] In my opinion, it is not only the fact that it was attended by outstanding cultural personalities; its unique nature lies in the fact that it was meant to help promote the renewal of the process of detente as the transitory phase on the road from a world that is brimming over with arms to a reliable and comprehensive system of international security treaties. It was the first encounter of this kind in Europe's history in extent and contents, but above all because the delegations from among the ranks of outstanding workers of culture have been appointed by the governments of all 35 signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act.

[SCK] How has the forum fulfilled its task?

[Hulinsky] Disregarding the fact that, through the fault of a number of Western delegations, we did not succeed in the end in coming to an agreement on a comprehensive document, we consider it a substantial result that, in an atmosphere of intensive dialogue, the forum participants have been capable of searching for, and defining, the common points of interest that are important for developing European culture, and also of proposing a number of very specific and frequently new forms of deepening cooperation between the participating states.

However, two lines have been intersecting there from the very beginning. On the one hand it was the endeavor to make the forum positively influence the development of a comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe, and thus contribute toward mutual understanding. And on the other hand we had there tendencies which obviously showed a lack of political will to take part in the measures which would facilitate the road opened by Helsinki. In brief, one was the line of the advocates, and the other of the opponents of detente.

[SCK] How should one appraise the fact that it has proven impossible to adopt a comprehensive final document?

[Hulinsky] The roots lie in the dangerous atmosphere of the last few years preceding the meeting of top USSR and U.S. representatives. But the positive contribution was that, even despite the clashes of crystallized views, it was possible to look for ways to reopen a businesslike and constructive dialogue. In this way the forum stimulated culture's active participation in the normalization of the Helsinki process.

[SCK] What was the Czechoslovak delegation's contribution?

[Hulinsky] We approached the deliberations of the Cultural Forum in the awareness of responsibility toward the commitments adopted in the Helsinki Final Act, in which its signatories expressed the resolve to make detente an unceasing process, a constantly viable, comprehensive and -- with regard to its contents -- universal process. This also corresponds to the historical traditions and to the huaminist, peaceful, progressive mission of the culture of contemporary Czechoslovakia. This awareness of responsibility committed the Czechoslovak delegation, consisting of outstanding personalities of our culture, to constructively appraise the interconnection issues of creating, disseminating, and exchanging cutlural values. We will continue doing everyting to aid the development of the peaceful European community of national cultures.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PAID SERVICES

AU291326 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The measures on the more efficient management and more flexibility in the provision of paid services for the population, which were adopted by the government in 1982, are gradually asserting themselves in practice; they are consistently becoming one of the more closely followed issues. A few days ago they were dealt by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, which discussed the appropriate CSSR Government report and appraised the results so far achieved.

During roughly the past 3 years, certain progress was achieved in satisfying the population's needs and establishing conditions for their improvement. It can be stated that many hundreds of new operations of local economy and cooperative production have been set up. Services have been expanded to include further kinds of services. The work hours of a considerable number of places of business have been prolonged until the evening hours and introduced for Saturdays. The number of the places of business which provide emergency services has increased. In a number of instances the delivery deadlines have been cut down, and the provision of services directly in the clients' homes has been expanded.

These are certainly positive aspects; but their sum total cannot express the main thing, which was and continues to be the purpose of the measures adopted: It cannot express whether the newly established conditions are already being reflected in higher quality services, and whether the people's needs are being better satisfied. It must be stated that while some things have changed, no radical turn has so far taken place. What has been achieved, represents merely a small part of what still has to be done. The enhanced activity and initiative in the period preceding the 17th party congress must be utilized for this to the fullest extent.

A considerable effort has been made to improve services; but the results are unsatisfactory. Where should one look for the cause? Definitely also in the fact that the old way of thinking still perseveres and that approaches to the solution of problems are no different then of old -- and this applies to the leading economic staff, as well as to national committes, cooperatives, and the officials of central organizations. One should hot wonder, therefore, that unfounded differences exist in the development of services, even under comparable conditions.

The successful achievements are receiving a favorable reception among the public.

On the other hand, however, we still hear critical views on the standards of services. The shortcomings are particularly striking in the satisfaction of paid services for the population in the cities, particularly in their housing settlements; and this includes Prague and Bratislava. Essentially, the same can also be said about the communities in rural areas, which are located at a distance from the service-providing organizations. This, too, shows great differences in their development.

The demands placed on services related to the people's housing conditions, that is, desirable repairs and the maintenance of the housing stock, are more and more urgently coming to the fore. Measures have already been taken for setting up independent teams or even enterprises which would be exclusively devoted to repairs and maintenance of housing. They must be brought to life as quickly as possible; professionally skilled staff must be ensured for them, and so must the necessary technical and material equipment; and services in the sphere of cooperative housing must also be developed.

The material-technological supplies for services are a great problem, which is negatively influencing their development. The centrally managed enterprises must ensure them for the service-providing organizations far better than they are now. The appropriate ministries also bear full responsibility for this. Likewise, the local production and service enterprises, and the production and housing cooperatives, have a duty to make more economical and efficient use of raw and other materials and various waste products from the industrial enterprises; they must valorize them far better than heretofore. A considerable part of the inventoried materials is being used up in serial production, and in consequence is in short supply for ensuring the repair services or the made-to-order production for the population.

The citizens are justly complaining of the various problems with repair activities. But it has to be seen that a number of shortcomings are being caused by the inadequate delivery of spare parts. The lack of spare parts is making the staff of certain business places acquire the components at any price, and this not only leads to the growth of overhead expenses, but especially to violations of regular legal regulations.

One of the factors negatively limiting the improvement of the quality of services is the slow R & D development and irregular expansion of the material-technical base of services. We still have not overcome such practices as when certain enterprises and cooperatives spend their investment means, often unproductively, on spheres which do nothing to resolve the urgent needs of improving services for our citizens. The fund of repairs and modernization is also not being sufficiently utilized for resolving the necessary development of all sectors of services and of their technical standards.

A number of shortcomings lie directly in the organizations which are to provide the services. So far they have mostly failed to simplify their organization and management, get rid of intermediary management levels and implement two-level management, reduce the overhead expenses, and achieve a better profitability. One has also not achieved a more determined introduction of intra-enterprise cost accounting, which has only been projected into economic places of operation and centers in isolated cases. Likewise, the service-providing organizations are only partly making use of material incentives, and are making no use at all of some of their forms.

In many respects, the mechanism and current practices of preparing and evaluating plans are also hindering a more rapid development of services. For instance, the break-down of the plan, above all by the district national committees, reaches beyond the borderline of indexes set by the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the republican governments. The prescription of further indexes and limits undesirably motivates the enterprises to engage in activities that are not part of services to the population. This weakens the interest of enterprises in the development of less profitable, but socially necessary, services.

A large part of the services is ensured by organizations which are not subordinated to national committees: such as production, consumption, and housing cooperatives; enterprises of centrally managed industry and trade; and, in some cases, even institutions of social organizations. It is supremely desirable that the national committees make far more consistent and principled use of their authority with regard to these nonsubordinated organizations, and demand from them the fulfillment of tasks in services to the population.

Thus, there is a lot to be remedied and improved. For this reason the CSSR Government has adopted a number of further measures. In the first place, it has issued the instruction to work out long-term programs for improving the technical equipment and technical standards of service organizations. It has charged the ministerial sectors of general engineering, of the industry of electric engineering, of metallurgy, and heavy engineering, to resolve, either in their production programs or through imports, the deliveries of machinery and equipment for services.

The instruction was issued to cut down the number of plan indexes, including their binding nature, and to orient the organizations toward primarily increasing the bulk and quality of services over other activities. Material incentives must be linked to indexes which express qualitative aspects. In the wages policy, one must make full use of the staff's material interest in having services well done. Here one must make use of wages regulations and the incentive component of wages, so that they encourage the development of desirable services that are economical and efficient. From the very beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it will be desirable to adopt more effective measures to ensure the preferential handling and stabilization of qualified employees.

The instruction has also been issued to analyze the causes of insufficient use of the authority and jurisdiction of national committees for seasonally lowering prices, and also to assess the possibility of transferring the above authority and jurisdiction directly to service organizations and production cooperatives.

Our economy is undergoing a period of qualitative changes, which must also be expressed in the paid services for the population. The party agencies in the regions, districts, and localities must devote both political and practical attention to the development of services, and to encouraging all economic organizations, as well as national committees, to improve them.

The basic purpose of the party's policy is to perfect the satisfaction of the citizens' needs. We can no longer tolerate a lag in such an important sector of the tertiary sphere as is services. That is why one must do all that is necessary here, in all places and all directions.

HONECKER ADDRESSES PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS

LD031718 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin 4 Dec (ADN) -- Referring to the present situation, Honecker pointed to the need to step up the struggle for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear inferno. The results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan are a first step along this path, without overlooking the fact that there are still serious differences of opinion on a number of important issues. The GDR stands firmly behind the position of the Soviet Union and the decisions taken in Sofia to reduce nuclear weapons potentials, not to allow an extension of arms into space, and to prevent all wars, whether nuclear or conventional. In this way, socialism is pointing the way for a change for the better in Europe and the world.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR, which is on the dividing line between the two largest military coalitions, would continue its constructive, predictable peace policy. This had been reaffirmed at the SED Central Committee's 11th session. In this connection he stressed that the party and state leaders always pay attention to the questions of national defense, and that the GDR honorably fulfills all the alliance commitments entrusted to it and thus, with the fraternal countries, contributes to the reliable defense of socialism.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee briefed the defense ministers on the efforts of the working people and soldiers of the GDR in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. They are directed toward the further strengthening of the German worker and peasant state, and thus of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker asked the defense minister to convey social greetings to the general and first secretaries of the communist and workers' parties of the fraternal countries.

Taking part in the meeting in the building of the Council of State were Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister for national defense, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army; Wolfgang Herger, head of the Security Department of the SED Central Committee; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State.

MORE ON MEETING WITH USSR ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Agreements Signed

LD050333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The 37th meeting of the GDR-USSR joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation took place in Berlin from 2 to 4 December. The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The meeting concentrated on tasks of the further consistent realization of the agreements reached between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secertary.

Proceeding from this basis, the commission dealt with, and resolved, concrete measures concerned with the fulfilment of tasks in the 'Long-term Program for the Development of GDR-USSR Cooperation in the Spheres of Science, Technology, and Production for the Period up to the Year 2000' and the protocol on the results of the coordination of the GDR and USSR national economic plans from 1986 to 1990, and for a longer period. They fully accord with the resolutions of the CEMA member-countries' economic consultations at the highest level. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, received Soviet Government delegation head Aleksey Antonov for a talk.

It was stressed in the course of the comprehensive exchange of views that a firm founcation for the further dynamic development of GDR-USSR economic and scientific-technological relations exists with the previous agreements, on which both sides are performing intensive work.

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, met with the chairmen and members of both sides of the commission for a friendly discussion.

The discussions at the joint government commission's 37th meeting focused on dealing with measures to deepen cooperation in the development and application of key modern technologies, which are of decisive importance in achieving high efficiency and productivity on an overall economic scale.

The agreements signed at the meeting pertaining to the microelectronics field contained tasks for the expansion of cooperation in the development and production of special equipment for large-scale and very large-scale integrated circuits as well as passive components. At the same time, tasks for specialization and cooperation in the production of microelectronic products, passive components, and special technological equipment for securing the needs of the GDR and USSR national economies were discussed.

Research cooperation into methods of optical fiber transmissions in the field of applied opto-electronics, which is contained in the government agreement, is aimed at a speedier introduction of optical fiber information transmission systems. The government agreement on cooperation in numerically controlled guidance systems for engineering equipment contains the development and commencement of production of new modular program controls on the basis of modern microcomputers and components whose performance will correspond to the requirements of automatization solutions and robot-equipment systems.

A government agreement on research and production cooperation in the field of silicon organic compounds was signed. This creates conditions to make these highly refined products available in a greater variety and more comprehensively to microelectronics, foundry equipment, plastic and elastomer processing, as well as to the medicine and food industries.

In accordance with the agreed measures for the purposeful implementation of the long-term program on GDR-USSR cooperation up to the year 2000, the commission signed a number of programs pertaining to key areas. These included the fields of electronics, computer equipment, heavy and transport machinery construction, chemicals, crude oil processing, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, polygraphic and textile machinery construction, plastic and elastomer machinery, vehicle construction, feed harvesting equipment, agricultural machinery and tractors, the glass industry, ceramics machinery construction, food machinery construction, and ferrous metallurgy.

These branch programs for both countries' relevant ministries, combines, associations, and enterprises contain concrete tasks for the development of the most modern processes, equipment, and materials to raise the level of equipment and product quality, to expand specialization and cooperation, as well as to intensify production capacities.

An important place in the commission's work was taken by a discussion of questions on the inclusion of additional new areas in science, technology, and production as well as in the continuation and expansion of existing research and production cooperation. This particularly applies to important national economic tasks for developing the export and import of products from the engineering and chemical industry in the 1986-1990 period. Here the commission paid particular attention to the development of new products as well as to the guarantee of a high technical standard and to quality. Agreements were concluded in this respect at the meeting. This included cooperation in the fields of cutting machine tools, cotton combing machines, equipment for forges and presses, pumps and compressors, industrial fittings, foundry equipment, products for rubber equipment, needles and hooks, hard metals, abrasive wheels, and tools made from synthetic diamonds.

During the meeting, members of the commission held discussions on new tasks of cooperation and on the extent of completion of earlier agreements in combines, enterprises, and institutes.

The chairmen of both parts of the commission visited the VEB Zahnradwerk Pritzwalk and discussed questions of extending cooperation in the field of machine construction.

Schuerer, Antonov, Interviewed

LD050439 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Interview with Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and Aleksey Antonov, CPSU Central Committee member, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, by station correspondent Dieter Jost on 4 December on the 37th GDR-USSR joint government commission session; Antonov in Russian fading into superimposed German translation; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Jost] First of all, a question to Comrade Antonov on the importance of this joint government commission session. What significance do you attach to this meeting?

[Antonov] The primary significance of this commission session is that it has approached the questions related to scientific and technological progress in a new way. This is determined by the new plans already produced regarding improving our products, our production systems, which have found their expression in bilateral agreements. Apart from that, the 37th joint government commission session has taken place on the dividing line between two 5-year plans, Relations have become very broad and deep-rooted and very comprehensive, and it is for the reason that we had to work a great deal with our colleagues in preparing for the meeting. The quantity of agreements and protocols on extending agreements already in existence has, in fact, reached a record number. There are new areas of cooperation which we have taken up. Significantly more complicated tasks have been set. All this determined our commission's work. Some of the agreements contain completely new directions which we have had to formulate afresh and which will promote the creation of new production, new products in accord with the modern requirements of science and technology. That is what one can say about this.

[Jost] Comrade Schuerer, Comrade Antonov has already referred to our two countries' long-term cooperation program which extends to the year 2000. I would like to mention another key word -- namely, plan coordination. The GDR-USSR plan coordination for the next 5 years has just recently been concluded. How have these two documents been implemented and put into effect at this meeting?

[Schuerer] I would like to begin with the fundamental agreements reached by our party's general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Those fundamental agreements contain these main directions, which also are in line with the agreements reached at the economic discussions at the highest level. Our joint government commission has prepared and concluded extraordinarily important agreements at its 37th meeting which accord with these main directions. At the 11th Central Committee plenary meeting we noted that 219 agreements determine our two countries' relations. In this past hour 36 new agreements, ministerial agreements, government agreements, including the branch programs, have just been added.

Naturally, these agreements deal with enormous processes connected with scientific and technological cooperation, with collaboration in specialization and cooperation, and in the field of trade. In the coordination of the plans we agreed to a figure of 380 billion [figure as heard] for trade. These 380 billion are, of course, made up of numerous decisive areas of industrial cooperation and beyond this also involve agriculture, construction, and other branches. The joint government commission completed significant work in this respect -- which, as Comrade Antonov said, was thoroughly prepared -- and reached a certain conclusion. We simultaneously set further tasks for agreements which are to be prepared and concluded immediately within the next few weeks.

[Jost] A significant part of the agreement aims at mastering the so-called key technologies. This repeatedly played a part in the meeting. How is the comprehensive intensification being promoted and an accelerated increase in productivity and efficiency being achieved in this way?

[Schuerer] As you know, key technologies is a term by which we mean that through the mastering of those technologies productivity increases to a degree previously unknown are achieved -- between 300 and 600 percent -- and which tap all the new paths of scientific work and productive work. I will cite an example from our agreement: fiber-optic communications technology. Communications technology is well known, but this is fiber optic communications technology, a completely new development in cooperation which will be of enormous significance in the forthcoming years, indeed in the coming decades. And the joint work is being started today. Many areas can be named which we have worked on here. I do not want to cite further examples; the communique contains the main directions which we have prepared.

CULTURE ACCORD TALKS CONCLUDE WITH FRG

LD042339 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Bonn 4 Dec (DPA) -- Federal Minister of Intra-German Relations Heinrich Windelen (CDU) has informed the federal cabinet that negotiations with the GDR on a cultural agreement have been concluded. At the subsequent press conference in Bonn on Wednesday [4 December] however, government spokesman Friedhelm Ost and the spokesman for the Ministry of Intra-German Relations refused to go into details.

It was said in Bonn that the content would be announced only after the agreement had been signed. Ost said there was as yet no date for the signing of the agreement. The Federal Government first wants to inform the federal states responsible for cultural sovereignty.

MORE ON VISIT BY ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

Protocol Agreements Signed

AU042109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin AGERPRES 4/12/1985 -- Official talks concluded in Berlin, on December 4, between Constantin Dascalescu member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the results achieved and the determination to firmly work for the complete translation into life of the convenanted actons.

It was assessed that the current visit, that proceeded in the spirit of the understandings reached between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and of the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance Between Romania and the GDR opened new horizons for the multilateral collaboration between the two countries, for a better capitalization of the opportunities offered by their continuously developing economic, technological and scientific potential, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and international collaboration.

At the end of the talks Constantin Dascalescu and Willi Stoph signed the protocol on the meeting and the communique on the official visit of friendship of the Romanian prime minister to the German Democratic Republic was endorsed.

A protocol on goods exchanges and payments in 1986 was signed, as well as a government agreement on collaboration in health protection and medical sciences and a programme for the application of the cultural and scientific collaboration accord in 1986-1990.

Conventions on cooperation and specialization in production in 1986-1990 in branches of mutual interest were also concluded.

Dascalescu Departs

LD041730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu ended his 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR today. He was bidden a warm farewell at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by his host, GDR Premier Willi Stoph.

Prior to this the government leaders signed the protocol of the meeting. Other documents, including a health agreement, a program of cultural and scientific cooperation for the period 1986-90, and a trade protocol for 1986, were signed in their presence.

Willi Stoph accepted with gratitude an invitation to pay an official friendship visit to Romania.

PARTY ORGAN ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CSSR

AU021317 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Nov 85 p 6

["Report on the Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the GDR and the CSSR up to the Year 2000"]

[Text] Through the program of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR up to the year 2000, which was signed on Tuesday [26 November] by Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak in Berlin, far-reaching measures for deepening bilateral cooperation have been initiated in implementing the fundamental agreements between the highest representatives of the two countries in compliance with the decisions of the economic consultations of CEMA member-countries at the highest level. The program is aimed at making science and engineering -- as decisive factors for the intensification of production, the raising of labor productivity, and the economical use of materials and energy -- still more effective by joint efforts; at achieving top performances in selected fields; and at substantially expanding specialization and cooperation in production, as an essential contribution to the accelerated development of economic branches and of mutual goods exchanges.

The realization of the agreement will help make the fraternal relations between the GDR and the CSSR even closer.

The GDR and the CSSR -- as is stated in the program -- are guided by the desire to further consolidate their friendship and cooperation on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the GDR and the CSSR of 3 October 1977. By adopting this program they are contributing to fulfilling the decisions of the June 1984 CEMA member-countries' economic consultation at the highest level concerning the deepening and perfecting of cooperation, and the development of socialist economic integration.

Both sides proceed from the economic potential and the already accomplished high level of scientific-technological cooperation existing between the two countries, and from the conviction that the matured [angereift] conditions require a qualitatively new step in the coordination of economic policy with regard to the joint solving of important economic problems and continuing the socioeconomic development that serves the welfare of both peoples, as well as long-term cooperation.

1 -- Proceeding from national concepts and the agreements within the framework of CEMA, and in implementing these goals, scientific-technological cooperation will be expanded in the following main sectors:

Development of processes and equipment for the effective utilization of energy resources and their higher refinement;

Development of technical means, effective technology and processes for automating production, including the application of microprocessor and robot technology;

Development of new materials and technologies, research, development and production regarding selected biotechnologies.

2 -- The GDR and the CSSR proceed from the premise that, in the interest of accelerating production, cooperation in the fields of machine-building and electrical engineering/electronics will be expanded. By deepening and expanding specialization and cooperation with regard to finished goods production and structural components, especially in the metal-processing industry, prerequisites are being created to ensure the dynamic development of mutual goods exchange also in the coming 5-year-plan periods.

The division of labor in the electrical engineering/electronics sector will concentrate on cooperation in the field of high-performance component parts, on further expansion of specialization and cooperation in production of electronic consumer goods, and on deepening cooperation with regard to opto-electronic communications systems and the automation of technical production preparation.

Cooperation in the machine-building sector centers on the development and use of flexible machine systems for semiautomatic operation, including the required integrated robot-and transport systems; on deepening specialization and cooperation in machine-tool building, especially the development and production of fully automatic production lines, sectors, and fields at the highest level involving the use of electronic controls; on expanding specialization and cooperation on the basis of existing government agreements; on cooperation in the fields of agricultural machine building, automobile production, railroad track machinery, rolling stock, foundry machines pumps and compressors, as well as air conditioning and refrigeration technology.

3 -- The GDR and the CSSR cooperate in supplying and meeting the demand for selected, economically important raw materials and fuels. Focal points are raising the efficiency of brown coal production and refining, including the development of more efficient processes, technologies, and appropriate equipment; the development of technical means and efficient processes for the highest possible refinement of available raw materials, as well as for inventorying and utilizing secondary raw materials and secondary energy; the development of scientific-technological solutions in the field of environmental protection, as well as the application of corresponding methods for keeping air clean and better utilizing forests and grasslands.

4 -- In ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and in the refractory industry [Fuerfestindustrie] cooperation will be intensified to increase the degree of refinement of the raw materials used. Efforts are directed in particular toward research and development of new metallic materials and alloys for new rolled steel products such as wires, cables, and pipes, as well as methods for their production. Preconditions for improving the input-output ratio have to be created.

5 -- Cooperation in the field of chemical industry is aimed at continuing and deepening the mutually beneficial, long-term cooperation in the field of production and utilization of olefins, at research, development, and production in selected fields of industrial biotechnology including the application of its results in the various sectors of the national economy, as well as in the field of polyurethane chemistry.

6 -- In order to better meet the populations' demand for high-quality consumer goods in both countries, the GDR and the CSSR will further deepen cooperation to ensure the supply of necessary raw materials and other materials, machines and equipment, as well as modern technical processes.

Cooperation focuses on: development and production of high-quality electronic consumer goods and their component parts, particularly hi-fi equipment, cassette recorder technology, color TV set technology, record player technology, as well as technology for photography and cinemas, and technical special equipment for electronic consumer goods; rationalization of production; and an increase in mutual deliveries of durable household appliances and household goods in order to make the range of goods more varied; the expansion of the exchange of consumer good. , including the exchange of the ranges stocked by domestic trade, consumers' cooperatives, and department stores.

7 -- In the field of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, as well as in food industry the existing scientific-technological potential and the measures to develop the material agtechnical basis are directed toward comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, raising the soil fertility, carrying out amelioration work, developing technologies for intensifying crop and livestock production, and utilizing biotechnology in crop and livestock production. Joint breeding serves the creation of high-yield, disease resistant, and qualitatively valuable strains of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, fodder plants, fruit, and vegetables,

8 -- In the construction sector the two nations agreed to increase the technological level of project planning, production, and building processes, to develop new building materials and building material combinations with a high level of quality, and to introduce them into production.

9 --In the transportation sector the GDR and the CSSR will cooperate in developing the material-technological basis of the railroad transport system, and in seeking to raise the capacities of railroad and road border-crossing points.

10 -- In the environmental protection sector both sides will jointly work out solutions to reduce the emission of air polluting material and reduce the harmful effects of air pollution on forestry and agricultural production.

11 -- The dynamic development of goods exchange will be continued and essentially increased on the basis of the results of cooperation in science, engineering, and production; on the basis of the expansion of specialization, and cooperation; and in compliance with the results of coordination of national economic plans. Goods exchange will increasingly be determined by top quality products. Mutual deliveries will be effected in compliance with the long-term agreements and annual protocols.

The Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR organizes and controls the implementation of this program. The relevant ministries in both countries will work out and conclude the branch-specific accords and agreements for the development of economic and scientific-technological collaboration, specialization, and cooperation in research and production.

AXEN HOLDS DISCUSSIONS WITH DKP OFFICIAL

LD0 016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin 4 Dec (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met a delegation of the DKP 4 December, which is staying in the GDR for a study visit and is led by Willi Gerns, member of the DKP Presidium and of the Secretariat of the party executive.

They conducted an exchange of ideas about current questions of the international situation, and about the present tasks of the two parties. Hermann Axen and Willi Gerns agreed that the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has opened up possibilities for a constructive dialogue in the interest of peace, of avoiding nuclear dangers, and for the development of relations between East and West. The results were altogether encouraging. They give the forces for peace all over the world new impulses in the struggle for halting the nuclear arms race on earth and for not extending it into space.

Hermann Axen discussed the comprehensive popular discussion and movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. The outstanding initiatives and performances toward the strengthening of socialism testify to the firm trust of the citizens in the policy of the SED, which is directed toward the good of the people and the securing of peace.

Willi Gerns discussed the preparations of the DKP for its eigth party congress. At the center of this lies the struggle for peace and work. The DKP viewed this as a priority task to forcefully strengthen the peace movement in the FRG which encompasses all classes and (?strata) [words indistinct]. In agreement with the great majority of the population -- with the Social Democrats, the trade unionists, with renowned scientists, artists, sportsmen and religious circles -- the DKP demanded more than ever after the Geneva summit that the FRG Government withhold approval and support from the plans of the United States for the militarization of space.

Willi Gerns explained that the struggle for jobs, for the surmounting of mass unemployment and of the "new poverty," and the defense and achievement of the political, social and democratic rights of the working people is an urgent task of the DKP in the representation and realization of the interests of the working man. In this connection, he described the stable development of the socialist GDR and its constructive policy of dialogue, and the creation of a worldwide coalition of reason as a great encouragement for all peace-loving forces in his country.

Gunter Rettner, director of the International Politics and Economics Department of the SED Central Committee, took part in the conversation, which passed in the spirit of traditional fraternal solidarity.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH SWAPO'S NUJOMA IN LUANDA

LD040001 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Luanda, 3 Dec (ADN) -- Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's organization (SWAPO), has expressed SWAPO's gratitude to the SED and the GDR people for their constant political, diplomatic, material and moral support. He met for a talk in Luanda today with Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who is leading the SED delegation to the 2d Congress of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA].

Sam Nujoma described the political and military situation in Namibia as critical and explosive. However the increasing massacres of the civilian population by the South African racists show that Pretoria and its puppets are increasingly losing control over illegally occupied Namibia. SWAPO will continue its just struggle until the Namibian people have been liberated.

Werner Krolikowski described the South African racist regime as aggressive and dangerous. The GDR is convinced however that the legitimate cause of the peoples of southern Africa will be just as victorious against the archaic apartheid regime as the struggle of the peace forces throughout the world to prevent a nuclear inferno.

MITTAG, LEADERS ADDRESS ENTERPRISE CONFERENCES

LD301942 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] At the SED delegate conference in the Robotron office machinery works in Soemmerda, Guenter Mittag asserted that the GDR wants to bring its full weight to bear in order to arrange international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. The Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee said the need for high labor results have great responsibility for the solution of the most important issue of the present time -- the safeguarding of peace. It is of the highest importance that the GDR is developing in a dynamic and stable manner as a socialist state. The use of such key technologies as microelectronics and CAD/CAM technology in particular serves the interests of successful continuation of the policy for the good of the people. It is a distinctive feature of communists that they are always in the lead in the solution of new tasks in a close relationship of trust with all workers.

At the Boxberd power station, Hermann Axen paid tribute to the efforts of energy workers for high stability in the power economy. Party and government have always devoted great attention to this sector. In the future too, the Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee said the development of basic supplies of energy will remain a national economic task of high priority. This is to be achieved mainly by means of intensification.

The achievements of the Torgau plate glass combine since the 10th congress, for the construction sector, the housing construction program, the furniture industry, the vehicle construction were emphasized by Joachim Herrmann. The Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee said that it is from such results that strength and the certainty grew that everything which the 11th congress resolves will be realized.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN HEALTH MINISTER'S VISIT -- Berlin, 4 Dec (ADN) -- The plan for cooperation in health and social affairs for the years 1986 and 1987 was agreed on Wednesday [4 December] in Berlin between the Health Ministries of the GDR and of Nicaragua. Among the things the plan provides for are the sending of doctors for long-term service in Nicaraguan health centers, the training and further education of doctors and middle-ranking medical personnel, and the medical treatment of patriots from Nicaragua in the GDR, together with support in working out a rehabilitation program for Nicaragua. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2114 GMT 4 Dec 85 LD]

KADAR BRIEFS CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON PACT MEETING

LD042223 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Chaired by Janos Kadar, the MSZMP Central Committee held a session today. The body listened to and approved General Secretary Janos Kadar's briefing about the Prague meeting of the party leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The Central Committee debated and adopted the submission dealing with the guidelines of next year's national economy plan and state budget. A communique will be issued on the session.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS DISCUSS AGENDA

LD030638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The office holders, chairmen of standing committees, and leaders of deputy groups of the National Assembly have held consultations on the preparations for that body's winter session and the subjects on the agenda. National Assembly Chairman Istvan Sarlos gave a briefing on the preparations and then Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, National Planning Office chairman, spoke on the draft bill of the next 5-year plan. Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi spoke on issues related to the budget while Justice Minister Imre Markoja familiarized his listeners with the draft bill upon the basis of which measures for filling seats falling vacant on the national list can be taken.

LEADERS PAY CONDOLENCES ON HOFFMANN'S DEATH

LD050011 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] On the occasion of the death of GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann Hungarian party and state leaders called at the GDR Embassy in Budapest. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government, Central Committee Secretary Istvan Horvath and Deputy Premier Lajos Czinege expressed their condolences. On behalf of the Defense Ministry, State Secretary Lieutenant General Lajos Marocz and Deputy Minister Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati also offered condolences.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL THEORETICAL WORK

LD251622 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Interview with Istvan Petrilovski, head of the party and mass organization department of the MSZMP Central Committee, by correspondent Endre Papp at the conclusion of the national theoretical conference on the situation and development of party democracy; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Papp] Why is it precisely now that, for the first time in the party's history, the question of party democracy has been discussed at a national theoretical conference?

[Petrilovski] We can read in the resolution of the 13th congress -- and incidentally, this was also the slogan of the conference -- that the open, democratic community relations inside the party have an effect on public life as a whole. The development of party democracy was formulated as a political program by the 13th congress. This takes as its point of departure that the further development of socialist democracy is indispensable for the solution of our social tasks. As a precondition of achieving this there should be a more open, a more honest atmosphere inside the party.

[Papp] It was said more than once in the course of the conference that the greater activity of the party membership required better information work and greater openness.

[Petrilovszki] Yes, this was said quite justifiably. After all, if we expect the party membership to participate in a creative manner in the development of policy, and to contribute with their views, opinions, and discussions to our intentions and to the optimal decisions, then we must make information more rapid and more precise inside the party as well. Moreover, if we want the party membership to identify with the resolutions, the decisions of the central organs, the leading organs -- in other words, if we want the party membership to identify with the policy itself -- then it is advisable that the membership's intentions be formulated in these, because then they find it easier to identify with the decisions and they participate more actively in the implementation as well.

[Papp] It was said at the conference that if the elucidation of disputed questions is restricted to the specialists and the leading organs, then even their correct decisions are more difficult to implement. In essence this is what you have just said as well. However, one can often hear the view expressed that the opinions of the experts should be taken more fully into consideration. Is there not a contradiction here?

[Petrilovszki] No, there is no contradiction. The present level of the complexity of our social life no longer makes it possible for correct decisions to be reached in the political creative workshop of the party without experts. Both in economic life and in the various spheres of social life, as well as in intellectual life, if we want to reach some sort of political decision, then we must listen to the views of those who are specialists in that field. Let me give you an example. A party body, however highly educated its members may be, cannot necessarily judge who is the better doctor, the better engineer, or teacher.

[Papp] But how can it be said that the indispensable precondition for the preservation of party unity is precisely the confrontation of opinions?

[Petrilovszki] In order to strengthen further the unity of the party, it is necessary that the membership represent the policy in a united manner. In order for them to be able to represent the policy in a united manner it is necessary that the policy express the interests of the various strata and groups in society. This can come about only through debates and the confrontation of views.

[Papp] Why is it that the principle of the equality of members is not manifested satisfactorily in the work of the elected bodies?

[Petrolovszki] Occasionally the so-called throne, the higher function, imposes its mark and becomes decisive in the deliberations of the bodies. It is not always the optimal decision that is approved, but most often that which is represented by the leader or leaders of a given body. This practice must be eliminated. Of course, this is a very difficult task, but we must struggle to ensure that the members of the party bodies should genuinely enjoy equal rights.

[Papp] In his speech, Karoly Nemeth emphasized that under the conditions of the one-party system it is of outstanding importance that all political institutions, the state, economic, and social organs, function in accordance with their proper purpose; that their independence and responsibility should increase. Why is this important from the point of view of party democracy?

[Petrilovszki] This is so that the various elements of the political mechanism represent the appropriate control over the party's political practice and leading role. The earlier practice, according to which on occasion the party intervened concretely and operatively in the work of these social, mass organizations, and state organs, should, if possible, be avoided. The proper functioning of the social and mass organizations, their independent activities, the complete fulfillment of their tasks, free the party from certain burdens, providing more time and possibility for the party to devote itself to party policy questions.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD291243 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, November 28 (MTI) -- The fifth session of the Hungarian-Egyptian Committee of Economic and Commercial Cooperation ended in Cairo Thursday [28 December].

The Hungarian delegation led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Zoltan Gombocz held talks with an Egyptian delegation led by the state secretary for planning and international cooperation.

Zoltan Gombocz met Deputy Premier Yusuf Vali, minister for agriculture and food security, Isam Radi 'Abd al-Hamid, minister of irrigation, Muhammad uthman Abaza, minister of electricity and energy, and Kamal Hasanein, state secretary for economy and trade.

A protocol was signed at the end of the talks in which the parties established that Hungarian-Egyptian economic contacts were developing successfully and there were further opportunities for their expansion in production cooperation mainly in the food industry, irrigation, transport and energy development.

BRIEFS

SOVIET HEALTH COOPERATION EXTENDED -- Budapest, December 4 (MTI) -- The Ministries of Health of the Soviet Union and Hungary extended for another five years their health and medical cooperation agreement. The agreement stipulates [words indistinct] research in mother and infant care, cardiac and vascular diseases, malignant tumours, labour health and occupational diseases and corrective surgery. Besides discussing the guidelines of the new five-year workplan of cooperation the parties assessed implementation of the previous (1981-1985) five-year cooperation plan and established that joint research in neurosurgery, oncology, haematology, pulmonology and anatomy was the most successful. The cooperation in the outgoing five-year plan yielded the medical and health services of the two countries 96 new diagnostical methods, 18 methodological recommendations, five manuals and numerous scientific studies. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Dec 85 LD]

FURTHER ON JARUZELSKI'S VISIT TO FRANCE

Meeting Held With Mitterrand

LD041630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Correspondent Aleksander Perczynski report from Paris]

[Text] Chairman of the PPR Council of State, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, began his meeting with President of the Republic of France Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace at 1030. Taking part in the meeting were the ministers of foreign affairs of the two states, Professor Marian Orzechowski and Roland Dumas. The Polish ambassador to Paris, Janusz Stefanowicz, was (?also) present. The meeting lasted longer than had been announced and caused a delay in President Mitterrand's departure by air for his official visit to the Antilles. During the talk, the state of bilateral relations and some international issues, (?primarily) European problems, were discussed.

After leaving the Elysee Palace, the chairman of the Council of State, in a brief statement to PAP, expressed satisfaction with the visit to France, with which Poland has traditionally had good relations.

The short visit to Paris (?during) the North African journey by Wojciech Jaruzelski has aroused great interest in the French press. True, in some dailies, cold war nostalgia -- as L'HUMANITE put it -- has appeared, but quite a few businesslike assessments have also appeared that refer first and foremost to the (?practices and ideas) of the press, radio, and television. For example, in LE FIGARO, Alain (?Perfitte) writes: We went farther than anybody else in our hostility toward Warsaw. Another author writes: The French mass media, including those which remain under government control, have carried on a virtually relentless campaign against the Polish leader.

Walesa Awaits Meeting Results

AU042039 Paris AFP in English 2034 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Dec 4 (AFP) -- Opposition figures, with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa at the forefront, were tonight awaiting for French leader Francois Mitterrand to describe his surprise talks today with General Wojciech Jaruzelski before commenting.

"First of all I am waiting for Mr. Mitterrand himself to disclose the contents of the meeting," Mr. Walesa, head of the banned Solidarity union, said. "The important thing for me is what are the concrete results of the meeting as far as the internal situation in Poland is concerned," he said.

When the Paris meeting was announced on Monday [2 December], the Nobel Peace Prize laureate said he was not opposed to it, "on condition that it contributes to solving the problems in Poland where supporters of Solidarity will never give up their aspirations and ideals." Jacek Kuron, founder of the Social Self-Defence Committee KOR, underlining his confidence in Mr. Mitterrand as a defender of human rights, hoped the meeting world bring "French and Polish society closer". But Western politicians and public opinion had to understand the "very particular relations between the authorities and the people (of Poland), marked by the state of siege, the ban on Solidarity," he said. Zbigniew Romaszewski, former Radio Solidarnosc presenter, said if there were no results in the human rights field from the meeting, "then I will be deeply disappointed".

Krzysztof Slowinski, ex-official of Solidarity's International section in Warsaw, said he favoured the principle of the meeting. "I can see no reason why when Reagan meets Gorbachev, that a meeting between Jaruzelski and Mitterrand should be scandalous. The main thing is what they said to each other," he added.

Jaruzelski Addresses Press

LD042029 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Report on press conference at France's Orly Airport given by Chairman of the Polish Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski on 4 December; Jaruzelski's remarks translated sentence by sentence into French; individual questioners not identified, indistinct questions followed by translation into Polish]

[Text] We have just received a film dispatch from Paris on the improvised press conference at Orly Airport given by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The main French press associations as well as the major world news agencies were well represented there. There was a total of about 50 representatives of the press, radio, and television. We are conveying this report in full. The first question was asked by AFP's French representative.

[Begin recording] [Jaruzelski] I welcome you ladies and gentlemen. I am happy that you have arrived in such numbers at today's meeting. Unfortunately I could not meet you at a regular press conference because I have very little time at my disposal as I am departing in a few moments for Tunisia and I have to arrive on time. Nevertheless, I wish to stress that I evaluate my visit to Paris very positively. Its focal point was the talk with President Mitterrand. This was a frank, concrete talk, and I think a very useful one. I think that it allowed us to get to know our arguments better and to understand better our intentions and find mutual understanding on many points. I think that this conversation will contribute to the development of Polish-French relations and that it will constitute a specific step in the process of construction of detente in Europe. I understand that both France and Poland, because of their history and their current aspirations, expect such detente and are actively working for it. I am ready to answer your questions although my time is limited to 6 minutes.

[Question] Was the issue of Mr Walesa raised during the talks and will Mr Walesa receive permission to go abroad, for instance to visit France or some other country?

[Jaruzelski] Nobody has ever kept Mr Walesa in Poland by force. Anyway, perhaps I shall answer your question, madam. Poland is a country from which millions of people leave annually to go abroad, to such places as France. I would like to stress that these include people whose political views differ from those of the government, and as you know, they loudly voice such views both when they are in your country and when they are back in Poland. The issue of Mr Walesa was not mentioned during the talk and I do not think that this is a problem that heads of state should discuss.

[Question] Two years ago you said that France's policy toward Poland would suffer a heavy defeat. Dien Bien Phu was even mentioned. Do you regard this visit as fitting within the framework of that statement?

[Jaruzelski] I consider this visit to be a success for France and Poland, because they have been destined to friendship from time immemorial, their states and national interests are convergent, and every obstacle to cooperation is a defeat, a joint defeat. Everything that leads us forward is a common success.

[Question] Have you achieved anything concerning French economic and financial assistance for Poland?

[Jaruzelski] I did not come here with my hand out. Those of the French media who interpret the visit in such a manner are mistaken. I think that France, as a creditor of Poland, is interested in the Polish economy functioning efficiently and effectively. Poland is indebted to France. The normal functioning of the Polish economy lies in France's interest, because it means we shall be able to meet our financial obligations sooner. I did not ask for any help.

[Question] What was the main subject discussed at your meeting with President Mitterrand?

[Jaruzelski] Bilateral relations against the backdrop of the situation in Europe and in the world.

[Question] Have you invited President Mitterrand to visit Poland?

[Jaruzelski] I have not issued an official invitation. However, I do not hide the fact that I would be very glad to have the possibility of playing host to President Mitterrand in Poland. I also understand that President Mitterrand would avail himself of such a possibility. I believe that there will be conditions for that in due course. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. [end recording]

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN TUNISIA

LD042321 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived on a short visit to Tunis this evening. After a cordial welcome at the airport he proceeded to the reception hall at the airport where he held an introductory talk with Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of Tunisia.

Bilateral talks of members of the delegation accompanying Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Tunisian hosts were also held.

Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, and Abdelaziz Kacem, director of Tunisian radio and television, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two institutions.

REPORTAGE ON UPCOMING VISIT BY FRG'S WILLY BRANDT

Activists Criticize SPD Policy

LD281601 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw 28 Nov (DPA) -- Only a few days before the planned visit to Poland by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, the Polish underground leader Zbigniew Bujak has criticized the policy of the SPD toward the Polish people. In an open letter to the SPD chairman made public today, it is claimed that the SPD only cultivates relations with the government and avoids any kind of contact with independent forces in Poland. "The present SPD policy creates mistrust in Poland. In cooperation with the Polish Government, the strivings of the Polish people are not taken into account," Bujak writes in the letter, which carries yesterday's date.

Brandt's visit to Warsaw is planned for 6-9 December for the anniversary of the signing of the German-Polish treaty of 1970. In the letter, signed by opposition members working in the underground, Konrad Bielinski, Wiktor Kulerski, and Jan Litynski, from Warsaw, it is stressed that Brandt won the esteem of the Polish people through the signing of the treaty. The criticism is expressed, however, that after the introduction of martial law in Poland, some SPD politicians, including Wischniewski, Vogel, and Brandt himself, "spoke authoritatively about the situation in Poland on the basis of talks with the government alone."

It was clearly today's persecuted opposition activists who had created "a climate of reconciliation with the Germans." "They also recognize the importance of the strivings of the German nation to live in a united fatherland." The signatories expressed the wish that Brandt's expected visit would be of benefit for "both our nations."

The same day, a letter was published from the prominent cofounder of the opposition "Committee for the Defense of Workers," Edward Lipinski, in which he regretted that Brandt "neither could nor would accept" an invitation from Lech Walesa to visit him in Danzig. Lipinski expressed the fear that the SPD politicians' attitude would be assessed by independent forces in Poland as a consequence of German-Russian relations and not "from the point of view of the rapprochement and reconciliation of our peoples."

Interview Held With Brandt

LD042041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Interview with Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor and SPD chairman, by Polish radio representative Aleksandr Opalski; in Bonn, date not specified -- recorded; Brandt's answers in German with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Opalski] Chairman, you are leaving for Warsaw in a few days' time. The 15th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on the bases for normalization of relations between our two countries, of which you were a codesigner, is an occasion for this visit. Thus, there will be an opportunity to celebrate this anniversary. But is the celebration the only reason for your visit? Is there no other motive?

[Brandt] No, the celebration is not the only reason. The reason is to confirm what that treaty was, what it means today, and what it can and should still be: something like a foundation. The other reason is important talks about what should be happening at present in the new phase of the development of internationational relations, in the post-Geneva stage, when some detente in East-West relations has occurred. I say this without excessive optimism, when possibilities for conducting a new type of dialogue have been clearly revealed. We should -- and I would like to -- discuss this in Warsaw. I shall also talk about this in the speech I shall deliver in Poland's capital.

Secondly, we should again examine in what areas there are possibilities for cooperation between the two states, cooperation beneficial for both sides.

[Opalski] This time you are coming to the capital of Poland not as federal chancellor but as chairman of a party in opposition, the party, which despite its weakened position, invariably acts as a guardian of the principles of the 1970 treaty. Have I correctly interpreted your role and the role of the party you chair with regard to the treaty?

[Brandt] Yes, of course. I am the chairman of the German SPD and at the same time I am one of the politicians somewhat acquainted with European and international issues. That is why in recent years I have conducted talks in capitals of not only one part of Europe, but also the other part, as well as outside Europe itself. However, at the moment the most important issue, as far as I am concerned, is the possibility for me to be able to form my own opinion on the basis of talks in Warsaw.

[Opalski] Chairman, thank you very much for our conversation. We will see you in Warsaw. We wish you personally all the best, and all the best to your party in the next election in 1987.

[Brandt] We have every reason to be pleased about these good wishes, but even more important than what is vital to my party at the moment is all that directly concerns our two nations and states. If it could be possible to help this issue and to do something specific for changes for the better, it would be very satisfying to me.

[Opalski] I believe that it is impossible to overestimate your statements, when one remembers that the 1970 treaty was signed not by parties or only on behalf of parties, but by two states and two societies.

[Brandt] Thank you.

VATICAN NOTES FIRINGS IN POLISH UNIVERSITIES

LD042253 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1515 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts] [Begin John Paul II recording] The good of the nation certainly calls for building on people of conscience; I wish my homeland this and I constantly pray for it, so that one would build in Poland on people whose conscience has been put to the test. [end recording]

Referring to what the Holy Father has said, let us recall that in recent days several dozen people have been fired from their posts at many establishments of higher education. They are mainly rectors, deputy rectors, deans, and directors of scientific institutes. Having no detailed information on the subject from Poland, we rely on information from Western press agencies, which report that Professor Karol Taylor and the dean and deputy dean of the Mathematics Faculty have been fired from Gdansk University. Six people have been fired from Warsaw University, including the deans of the faculties of modern languages, arts and chemistry. Five people, including the rector, have been fired from Warsaw Technical University. Six people, including the dean of the Philosophy and History Faculty and the directors of the Institute of Polish Philology and History have been fired from Wroclaw University. Three people have been fired from Wroclaw Technical University.

Poznan University has been most affected. Thirteen people, including the rector, four deputy rectors, and seven out of a total of eight deans have been fired there. There have also been firings at Poznan Technical University, the Academy of Agriculture in Krakow and other establishments of higher education in Krakow, Opole, Turun, and Radom.

The Western press, reporting on this purge conducted by the authorities of the Polish Peoples Republic, adds that the firings are being carried out without explanation, in some cases on the advice of party organizations, and are political in nature.

KOMENDER INTERVIEW ON ROLE OF PAX ASSOCIATION

AU251216 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 20 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[Interview given by Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX Association, to Irena Scholl: "Catholics' Encounter With Socialism" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Scholl] The date 25 November will mark 40 years since the first issue of DZIS I JUTRO [TODAY AND TOMORROW, the association's first journal] appeared. This day is regarded as the beginning of the social movement of lay Catholics which culminated in the PAX Association. Who needed this movement and who needs it today?

[Komender] A full reply would take up a long article! To put it briefly, it was and is needed by those working people who are patriotically and socialistically motivated and who, at the same time, recognize the Catholic world outlook and try to live according to its guidelines. Thus, they achieve internal harmony and may act and work creatively as citizens and individuals.

From the very beginning of the people's state, an important problem for the civic consciousness of a considerable number of Poles was and still is how to safeguard compatibility between the traditions and contents of Polish patriotism and the socialism performed under specific Polish conditions on the one hand, and a Catholic world outlook connected with membership of the Universal Church on the other. For some, this has been and still is an intellectual, ethical, and political problem. Many others quite simply wish to be good patriots, Catholics, and mature, creative, and steadfast builders of socialism at the same time.

[Scholl] You often had trouble?

[Komender] We had, still have, and will continue to have trouble. Patriotism and Catholicism were neglected and even rejected in favour of cosmopolitanism or a doctrinarian interpretation of socialism. Socialism was also neglected and rejected in favor of a biased interpretation of patriotism or a conservative interpretation of Catholicism.

The avant-garde nature of our movement caused us no shortage of trouble. Enemies of the Polish people, abusing the Catholic world outlook in order to wage an all-out struggle against the socialist system, expressed and still express their hatred and surprise at encountering a new adversary whose existence they had not reckoned with at the beginning.

[Scholl] What in your PAX view are the joint goals of Catholics and Marxists?

[Komender] To serve man and the world's general well-being, and abolish the exploitation of man by man. We regard work honor, situated on the highest pedestal, as the continuation of the association's activity.

Further goals are to consolidate the state, the supreme forum of the people, and its social justice; and to undertake economic and cultural development and scientific and moral progress, which permit the harmonious development of the individual.

Of course we profess the Christian world outlook. We therefore accept the existence of absolute and eternal criteria for good and evil, truth and falsehood, and beauty and ugliness. We profess the following hierarchy of the individual's goals: God, mankind, the nation, and the family.

The cornerstone of our world outlook is the belief that man exists for the sake of the afterlife. Thus, we regard the creation of material and cultural conditions for the fullest possible development of the individual as a means to an end. However, for Marxists this is an end in itself.

We regard as essential, dialogue between Catholics and Marxists, a dialogue leading to joint activity. At the same time, we are aiming toward socialist democracy, whose cornerstone should be an equality between the adherents of various world outlooks, in other words a democracy of world outlook.

[Scholl] Is there such a democracy?

[Komender] It is best to quote facts. The participation of Catholics in the exercising of authority is a fact. We have almost 1,000 councillors and 9 SEJM deputies. We are very actively represented in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Representatives of PAX are working in the state administration. We have concrete achievements concerning independent economic activity. Here I have in mind the "Inco" and "Veritas" publishing houses. The PAX Publishing Institute has published the Holy Scriptures many times, with print runs of well over 1 million copies. We are publishing the works of classical authors and contemporary representatives of Catholic thought devoted to history, social science, the second Vatican Council, and the travels of Pope John Paul II. We are publicizing the liberation theology movement, as well as other streams of Christian theology and philosophy.

Although we have made our own independent, sociopolitical choice, we remain connected with the church. "Veritas" is producing articles that the church needs in order to perform its pastoral mission. "Veriton" has issued 1 million records with religious music and soundtracks of church ceremonies.

[Scholl] And what is the most important task "for tomorrow"?

[Komender] To shape a Pole's personal responsibility for the patriotic result of his activity.

GOVERNMENT CRITICAL OF CHURCH BUILDING PROGRAM

AU291331 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 29 (AFP) -- The Polish Government, in a new sign of its fears of the popularity of the Roman Catholic Church, has criticized the clergy for pursuing a massive programme of church construction while the country struggles with an economic crisis. The communist party weekly POLITYKA, in an article this week, said there had been an "explosion in the construction of churches, which it estimated were springing up "like mushrooms" throughout the country. The article was written under the name Jerzy Jarzeniec, believed by Western analysts to be a pseudonym for a member of the government. It came as relations between church and state were at a low ebb.

POLITYKA said that while the church building programme was forging ahead, Poland was "up to its eyes in debt" and struggling to extricate itself from economic difficulties. There was a danger of "grave new tensions" if the economic crisis was not solved, it said. Despite the country's financial crisis the church had asked the state to authorise the construction of 627 new churches of more than 600 square metres during the next five-year plan, from 1986 to 1990. In addition, local parishes have asked regional authorities to grant permission for the building of other, smaller religious buildings, the article said.

Poland, it added, was the "only country in the world where the number of priests -- 22,000 for 37 million inhabitants, 90 percent of whom are Catholic -- grows unceasingly." In addition, Poland's 7,500 seminarists "accounted for 10 percent of the world's candidates for the priesthood," POLITYKA said.

POLITYKA said that there were 10,568 churches and 4,389 chapels in Poland, while 1,396 other places of worship were under construction and many others were being built illegally. Poland ranked with Portugal at the top of the list for churches per head of population -- one for every 3,250 baptised Catholics -- far ahead of Paris (23,500), Dublin (35,000) and Madrid (60,000). The article also charged that the priests' apartments were often bigger than the churches themselves.

Singled out for special mention was Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk, described as "more Catholic than the pope", whose diocese at Przemysl near the Soviet border in southeastern Poland has the country's highest proportion of religious buildings per Catholic. Bishop Tokarczuk, a supported of the banned Solidarity trade union movement, was accused of being behind illegal church building.

Contacts between the church and state are practically nonexistent at present, largely because of what the state perceives as church sympathies for the banned Solidarity union. Solidarity sources, meanwhile, believe the authorities are preparing a new hardline approach to the church. The underground weekly KOS recently published what it said were secret directives from the communist party Central Committee on measures to take against the Roman Catholic Church.

They included a ban on all church building, legal action against certain priests, a clampdown on religious publications, a purge of those close to the church from the Communist Party, Armed Forces and security services, and more "ideological" control of young people.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO GDR ON HOFFMANN'S DEATH

LD050019 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] In connection with the death of Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent words of deep regret and sympathy to Erich Honecker.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER GRATZ VISITS

Holds Talks With Gheorge Pana

AU021828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1985 -- Leopold Gratz, foreign minister of Austria, had an interview with Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Bucharest city People's Council, mayor-general of Romania's capital.

On the occasion, aspects of the socio-economic activities and urban planning projects of the municipal people's council were described as well as the accomplishments recorded in latest years in the development and modernization of Bucharest city. Stress was laid on the importance of exchanges of delegations for the development of relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU031842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/12/1985 -- December 3, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Leopold Gratz, minister of foreign affairs of Austria, who paid an official visit to Romania.

The Austrian minister conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute and best wishes from Rudolp Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, and Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and addressed his salute and best wishes to the Austrian leaders.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the positive evolution was assessed of the relations between Romania and Austria in policy, economy, science, technology and other domains. Stress was laid on the possibilities extant for the further development and diversification of these relations, of economic collaboration, of production cooperation and particularly, both bilaterally and in third markets, to the benefit of the Romanian and Austrian peoples, of the cause of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

Aspects of the current international life were also discussed.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that the cardinal issues of our days were the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear first of all, the safeguarding of peace in the world. Emphasis was placed on the significance of the intensification of all states' efforts, whatever their size or social system, of peoples and peace-loving forces everywhere, of the world public opinion to check the dangerous course of events towards a nuclear catastrophe for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, understanding, collaboration and peace, for the building of a united Europe, free of nuclear or other weapons.

The Romanian head of state pointed out that resolute action should be taken in all negotiating fora to reach as fast as possible tangible measures for the cessation of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, the reduction of military spending. It was shown that a positive influence on the world political climate would have the conclusion with the best possible results of the Stockholm Conference, the Geneva talks and the Vienna negotiations.

During the interview, emphasis was placed on the importance of an exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all states of conflict.

In connection with the dramatic economic situation in the world, it was stressed that underdevelopment-related issues -- including the high foreign debts of the developing countries -- and the establishment of a new world economic order require a global settlement, of special importance being the organization of UN-sponsored talks between rich and poor countries.

Romania's and Austria's resolve was reiterated to strengthen their collaboration in the international life and to make an active contribution to the resolution of the major issues confronting mankind.

Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview.

Ends Talks With Vaduva, Leaves

AU032037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/12/1985 -- Talks concluded on December 3 in Bucharest, between Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, and Leopold Gratz, minister of foreign affairs of Austria.

They examined the wish to further develop the Romanian-Austrian relations on multiple planes, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The Austrian minister left Bucharest the same day.

MANEA CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN LIBYA

Meets With Officials

AU241743 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 24/11/1985 -- Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, who is paying a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, met with Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the General People's Committee.

During the talks, the current stage was analysed of bilateral relations, more particularly, of cooperation ventures and commercial exchanges, and possibilities were looked into of expanding economic collaboration. It was agreed that the relevant bodies in the two countries should set long-term actions providing for the continuity and dynamism of economic cooperation, for the expansion of trade, in keeping with agreements signed at summit level.

Manea Manescu also met with Dr 'Ali 'Adb al-Salam al-Turayki secretary of the Bureau for External Relations.

Reviews Economic Ventures

AU251939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES) 25/11/1985 -- During the visit he is paying to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Menea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, met with Mohammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, secretary of the General People's Congress

for Affairs of the People's Committees, Dr. Muhammad al-Qasim Sharlala, secretary of the General People's Congress for the Treaty and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Congress for Economy and Planning, in charge of the petroleum Secretariat, chairman of the joint Romanian-Libyan Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration and Cooperation.

During the talks, an analysis was made of the state of economic cooperation ventures and of the measures to be undertaken to expand and develop economic collaboration and trade relations between the two friendly countries.

Stress was laid on the importance of and need for boosting the activities of the joint Romanian-Libyan Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration and Cooperation.

Gheorghe Cazan, minister, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, attended the talks.

CONSTANTIN MEETS CSSR ENGINEERING MINISTER BAHYL

AU032059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/12/1985 -- Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, received Pavol Bahyl, visiting Czechoslovak minister of heavy engineering, on December 3.

During the interview, they highlighted the good relations of economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia which developed continuously in the spirit of the understandings convenanted during the summit dialogue. New ways and means of action regarding the extension and diversification of the bilateral relations according to the two countries' economic potential were analyzed.

The interview was attended by Marin Nedelcu, minister of machine-building of Romania, by other officials.

BOBU, TOTU ATTEND SFRY NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU281655 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1985 -- On the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the charge d'affaires ad interim of that country in Bucharest, Ljubomir Kuzmanovic, gave a reception on November 28.

Attending were Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, ministers, other Romanian officials.

On the same occasion, the general consul of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Timisoara gave a cocktail party.

VIDIC COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV-REAGAN TALKS

AU032029 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Dobrivoje Vidic Article: "The Significance of Possible Prospects"]

[Text] We were warned in advance: one should not expect anything "spectacular"; one should not expect any serious agreements; it is only after this summit that one will be able to see what more can be done about the relations between the two superpowers with a view to achieving long-term results; and so on in this manner and with this meaning.

During the past 5 to 6 years, relations between the United States and the USSR have been aggravated almost to the extreme, making the whole world suffer. It was therefore natural to expect, despite these previous warnings, that "something" would be achieved, that at least some serious foundation would be laid for the beginning of better relations and possible agreements of a broader significance for international life, for the world wants peace between the superpowers and peace in general. This is why the desire for the process of disarmament to be initiated in conditions of peaceful coexistence among those two superpowers and all countries with different sociopolitical systems is being stressed so intensively in the international public. One has only to imagine what it would be like to live in a world in without such a process. Here lies the very essence of the needs of this historical period.

It has frequently been stressed these days, particularly by the American (and Western) side, that the differences between the United States and the USSR, between the East and the West, (as is said) are irreconcilable and that it is not appropriate to expect a solution to those differences from Geneva.

We have, however, been facing "irreconcilable" differences of two kinds. One kind are the "irreconcilable" differences which manifest themselves in different social and political systems, in the aims that the leading forces of such societies set for themselves, in the way of life and the like, and the other kind are the "irreconcilable" differences expressed in different approaches to the practical problems of relations, such as disarmament, economic relations, cultural cooperation, and so forth.

Indeed, nobody aware of present reality and the deeper course of humanity's historical development could now expect or seek the overcoming of "irreconcilable" differences concerning the sociopolitical systems by which people live in various countries. One would not even attempt to solve them at the tables of any present or future summits. Those kinds of differences will continue to be overcome by the very internal social development in individual countries as has been the case so far. The international expression of those kinds of "irreconcilable" differences, both past and present ones, is being manifested in the progressive or regressive character of development, as well as in the attitude of various world social forces toward those differences.

Creating alliances with a view to waging wars that would remove the "irreconcilable" differences would, in the nuclear era, lead to real catastrophe.

This is now being stressed by Reagan as well as other present and former living U.S. leaders. This is stressed by the living generation of leaders in the Soviet Union headed by Gorbachev.

It has been acknowledged that the danger of nuclear catastrophe threatens humanity if that much talked of modus vivendi is not established (between blocs and generally between peoples and states, because we are all living either here or there and with some "irreconcilable" differences). It is that modus vivendi that we call the policy and practice of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems.

If the "irreconcilable" differences mean that such a modus vivendi is impossible to establish, then no kind of and not a single summit is worth the expense.

However, there is such an effort being seriously made at the moment, and it is from that point of view that it is most worth judging the results of the Geneva Gorbachev-Reagan meeting.

The Joint Basis

Has the summit justified itself from that point of view? Now, after the Reagan-Gorbachev joint communique has been published, one can state with certainty that it has. A joint basis has been built for many agreements of greatest significance for preserving world peace. The important key in this respect is contained in the joint statement of the Soviet and U.S. leaders that nuclear war must not be waged and that efforts have been made to reach an agreement on the nontransfer of the arms race into space, as well as on the reduction, until a future liquidation, of nuclear arms -- harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. The full realization of this resoluteness is yet impending, but without it one could not go on into the announced complex negotiations. The attitude of the Geneva negotiators toward the agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear arms -- the agreement they support and wish to have expanded and strengthened even more -- is of the greatest importance in this respect.

Thus, if the process of nuclear disarmament and disarmament in general failed to begin soon, the now nonnuclear countries would be forced to conclude that in view of one's position in the world it is important to become a nuclear power. The agreement on nonproliferation of nuclear arms would soon become a mere piece of paper. In that case, world peace would become more and more insecure. Moral and any other responsibility for that would have to be borne by those who do not want to take the road of reduction and liquidation of nuclear arms today.

Nor can the people of Europe forget that, despite opposite competent opinions, debates are held from time to time on the possibilities for waging limited nuclear wars, which include waging such a war on European territory. There are some people in top positions, not only politicians but military figures, who think that one can survive and win a nuclear war, especially one with a "limited" character. Therefore, any opening of new armament cycles would all the more present the biggest reason for a new concern about the course of world trends.

Perhaps the experience of previous generations has little meaning for generations born after World War II. However, the new reality in this time of modern communications and the broadest politicization of masses who increasingly rally within mass progressive organizations, lead the world to more frequently confront the leaders of even the strongest countries with the question: For what have you used your authority? How did you work for our common peace and progress? The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting has given great encouragement in this respect and will favorably affect the curbing of plans and activities of belligerent circles.

The Superpowers and Regional Conflicts

Such pressure is still needed. Until the sixties, few people from within the blocs believed or supposed that a strong, broad, and politically armed nonaligned countries movement would develop. New developments in possibly aggravated conditions are therefore possible and desirable, for the whole world must defend itself from the danger of being extirpated and must do so by relying on its own possibilities with a view to achieving timely agreements that will be of significance for world peace. The pressure of the peace-loving forces to protect the peaceful development of humanity will grow and its activities will be more and more taken up by the people pushed to the head of decisive social processes and activities by the great wave of progress.

Whatever has been siad about the point that this summit should not lead to a final division in spheres of interest, a certain way in which the so-called regional topics were insisted upon could leave the impression that one of the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could or had to be that changes to the detriment of "that other side" are not to be made, at least within the supposed existing spheres of certain interests. One does not mention how that agrees with the peoples' right to freely choose their road to development and that is also an important part of the implementation of human rights. There is, it goes without saying, also a constructive side of discussing regional problems, where the two superpowers can and must make their great contribution to solving them.

The two leading personalities of the USSR and the United States have now got to know each other, had an important exchange of opinions, and will have new meetings -- and numerous roads to new negotiations are opening. Since the joint approach on the method of future disarmament negotiations is now settled, it must introduce the necessary living force into the already established machinery of negotiations in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, and New York, within the United Nations, and on bilateral bases. One should express the desire, and make it possible in practice, to have the readiness of the UN members to make their contribution about all crucial issues expressed to the maximum.

If the comprehensive improvement of bilateral relations between the United States and the USSR, which was announced in Geneva, really begins along the line of a politically unconditioned cooperation on an equal footing, it will have a favorable influence on the overall climate of international relations. one should say that, historically speaking, argument is completely worthless that the USSR wants and seeks negotiations with the American side only because of its orientation toward internal reforms and because it needs significant new resources for that purpose which could be found if suitable agreements are signed in the sphere of stopping the arms race, reducing the existing stocks of weapons, and the like. There are some ideologically and politically oriented people in very influential circles in the United States and in the West who think that for that very reason one should "exert pressure" on the USSR. make its internal development difficult, and thereby make it lag behind living and other standards in the West. The nature of such an attitude is reactionary, inhuman, and counterproductive. It is good that the Geneva summit pushed aside such approaches. One should expect that the economic cooperation between the great powers, as well as among all other peoples. will in the developed climate of peaceful coexistence be able to experience full normalization and a corresponding flourishing in the interest of overall human development.

Only Specific Behavior Will Be the Evidence

The Geneva meeting has produced what one could achieve at the moment and it pointed out more opportunities than had been expected.

Only specific behavior can be the criterion of truth, that is, evidence about whether the established confidence measure has been built, strengthened, is faltering, is called into question, or ruined. The main test in all this cannot be only the sphere of narrow bilateral agreements, as much as they were the necessary expression of certain needs and compromises between two countries so different as are the United States and the USSR. To the same extent, this test must also be comprised of the overall impact of the implementation of the policy of coexistence and agreement between these two countries upon the natural interests of all others. The peaceful coexistence between the United States and the USSR under present conditions is a condition without which there will be no peace in the world, but it is exactly for that reason that the coexistence is the obligation of these countries toward the vital needs of the international community. The positive statements of Gorbachev and Reagan concerning such obligations to their peoples and the international community are of the greatest importance.

One should trust the first statesmen of the USSR and the United States that the announced summits and cooperation will continue in good will. We will all soon be able to judge what the conclusions they really drew for themselves are and what that means for others. One already hears from the highest Geneva level that months and perhaps years will have to pass in order before one becomes able to completely (know and) assess what the Geneva meeting really achieved. It is not yet obvious to extent it fulfilled the expectations and hopes placed in it. The participants in this historic event cannot be indifferent, nor can any of us, for we are one planet, one kind, after all.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT KURTESI RECEIVES USSR ENVOY

LD042213 Belgrade TANJUG in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade 4 Dec (TANJUG) -- Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, today received USSR Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov, who handed him a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet for the SFRY Assembly.

REPUBLIC PAPER ATTACKS ZERI I POPULLIT ARTICLE

LD042255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Skipje, December 4 (TANJUG) -- FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT -- The Albanian nationality newspaper of the Yugoslav epublic of Macedonia today reports on the latest falsifications regarding the position of the Albanian nationality in Macedonia by ZERI I POPULLIT, the official organ of the Albanian Party of Labour Central Committee.

In an editorial, ZERI I POPULLIT claims that the Albanian language and schools are under attack and the denationalization of Albanians is underway in Macedonia.

"Every Albanian in Macedonia", FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT sets out, "is able to provide evidence proving the contrary, namely that the Albanian nationality, like the Turkish, in Macedonia is on the best road to the development and the Albanian nationality in the Republic enjoys all national rights and benefits."

The above facts are well-known to ZERI I POPULLIT and therefore the recent article published by the organ of the Albanian Party of Labour Central Committee bears no resemblance to true situation in the republic.

FLAKA E VLAZERIMIT stresses that "Macedonia has never had anything against the Albanian language or the tradition and history of the Albanian nation. On the contrary, wherever Albanians live in Macedonia, Albanian schools have been long-since opened. The Albanian language is present, not only in homes and in schools but in culture and everyday life."

The daily concludes that "it is obvious that the ZERI I POPULLIT article makes no contribution to Yugoslav-Albanian relations".

TERMS RELEASED OF TRADE PROTOCOL WITH PRC

LD042128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 4 (TANJUG) -- Trade between Yugoslavia and China reached 151 million dollars over the first ten months of this year, which is double the figure recorded over the same period last year, the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy said today.

The value of Yugoslav exports was 116.9 million dollars, and imports from China accounted for 34.4 million dollars.

According to a protocol signed recently, trade between the two countries should reach nearly two billion dollars over the 1986-1990 period, which would be a fourfold increase on the current five-year period. Yugoslavia's imports from China should increase in order to ensure a more balanced trade and the realization of the agreed plans.

A significant contribution to the promotion of economic ties is expected to be more made through the realization of 54 projects of industrial co-production, which mainly include exports of Yugoslav equipment and technology and joint production programmes with Chinese enterprises. The agreement on those projects was reached last October at a session of the two countries' commission for industrial cooperation.

NEW FOREIGN CURRENCY LAWS EXPECTED SOON

LD051106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 5 (TANJUG) -- A new set of laws regulating the most important aspects of Yugoslavia's international economic relations will be enacted soon. Bills on foreign currency operations, credit relations and trade in goods and services with foreign countries, submitted by the federal government, were approved by delegations of the six republics and two provinces after a lengthy debate in the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

The assembly is expected to adopt these systemic laws at its session tomorrow.

The most important novelty is that, when the new laws become effective, all foreign currency in Yugoslav enterprises' bank accounts will be converted into the national currency at the December 31 rate of exchange.

Another significant novelty is that Yugoslav enterprises dealing with foreign firms will have to purchase and sell foreign currency on the Yugoslav foreign currency market, where the supply and demand is to be balanced. Under the legislation, the national bank will intervene in the event of any disruptions on the market.

The current foreign currency laws, passed in 1977, have been amended four times so far. Their main shortcoming was the introduction of foreign currency as means of payment in Yugoslavia.

A year ago, the Federal Constitutional Court declared these laws unconstitutional and instructed the Assembly of Yugoslavia to adjust them to the constitution.

SFRY INTERESTED IN EUREKA PARTICIPATION

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[Text] Belgrade, December 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is very much interested in getting included as soon as possible in the European programme for joint development of top technology -- the European Research Corporation Agency (Eureka).

The Yugoslav Government's committee for science and technology is just bringing to an end its consultations with leading Yugoslav scientific institutions and enterprises in order to identify fields in which participation in the Eureka programme can be realized.

Several Yugoslav enterprises developing their own technology and making computers of wide application and robots have already presented their possibilities to the committee. It remains to establish by diplomatic channels whether the 17 countries of the EC and EFTA which have included Turkey as their 18th partner in the Eureka programme are going to invite Yugoslavia as well.

Yugoslavia intensively cooperates with both associations. First four bilateral scientific and technological projects have been initiated by Yugoslavia and the EC this autumn. Their cooperation has been limited to seismology and ecology for the time being.

Since 1972 Yugoslavia has been participating as well in the "cost" programme for scientific and technological cooperation under the patronage of the European community. However, at present it is the only one of these countries not covered by the Eureka programme.

Yugoslavia has strong reasons not to remain apart from the Eureka programme since it has about 35 percent of its foreign trade done with the EC and EFTA countries.

Yugoslavia is also interested to take part in projects pertaining to the CMEA's complex programme for scientific and technological cooperation, it has an agreement on cooperation with a special status with the CMEA and has another one with the OECD. Yugoslavia does almost half of its commodity exchange with foreign countries. Exports of capital goods in particular, with the Eastern European countries now.